Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO. Geo. M. Westen, Editor.

The publication office of the Nation blican is at the northeast corner of D an Reventh street, second floor, over W. D. She; hard's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Wednesday, October 30, 1861.

87 Reading Matter on every page. - 64

MARYLAND.

Of the 11,124 square miles of the territory of Maryland, 4,474 are in the northern counties adjoining Pennsylvania, and it is in these ast counties (including Baltimore) that nearly all the increase of population in Maryland, within a century, has taken place. In the southern counties, embracing 6,650 square miles, (ten per cent, more than the combined area of Rhode Island and Connecticut,) the movement of population in sixty years was

Slaves 84,303

There was some increase in the number of free negroes, so that, upon the whole, the aggregate population remained about stationary during this term of sixty years, as it has sincand as it probably did during the twenty years preceding 1790. There was no prior census taken, but Maryland authorities infer, from the number of "taxables" and "polls" re ported to the Continental Congress by the delegates from Maryland, that there was very little increase of any class of population from the commencement of the revolutionary struggle down to 1790.

What is true of Maryland on the Chesapeake is true of Virginia on the Chesapeake-the Old Dominion," as it is distinguished from the remainder of the State, by the inhabitants. A hundred years has changed nothing for the better. If some new towns have thriven, old ones have decayed, and the agricultural population, which constitutes nearly the whole, has remained stationary in numbers.

But to remain stationary, in this busy and moving world, is to retrograde, and this region upon the Chesapeake, prosounced by General Washington to be the most desirable in the United States, and in his day the seat of com; ar ative affluence, numbers and power, produces flow, upon the thousands from the populo : North who behold it, the impression of an uninhabited and abandoned country.

The cause of this comparative decadence i patent to all men. It is negro slavery, which ought to have been put an end to long ago, and would have been, but for the ascendancy of politicians, who have debauched a Christian people into an avowed adoption of the theory that communities can thrive upon the detestable business of breeding men and women for sale What is to be done, is to put those politicians down, and now is the time to do it.

We had occasion, four years ago, to describe the southern counties of Maryland. We reproduce that description now, and, indeed, a description written fifty years ago would not be out of date :

" In addition to the stationary character both "In addition to the stationary character both of the aggregate population of the southern counties of Maryland, and of the proportion of the two elements of whites and slaves, the teader will not fail to observe, also, how in significant the whole population is, compared with the area. No region on the face of the globe contains more admirable advantages of climate, fertility, salubrity, and position. The Eastern shore fronts both upon Chesapeake Bay and upon the Atlantic Ocean. The Western shore fronts upon Chesapeake Bay, while its long southern border is washed by the majestic Potomac, which men-of-war can ascend estic Potomac, which men-of-war can ascen-tore than one hundred miles from the bay Both shores are penetrated by numerous nav gable streams, and creeks, and inlets making an aggregate of water-line superior to that of any State in the Union. Proximity and casi ness of access to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, on the north, and the steady growth of Washington on the south, afford the he-markets, and ought to stimulate agriculture to the blobs, page-days. its highes; perfection. One would have sup-posed that the national capital would have a reacted to its neighborhood a dense and wend thy population; that the great roads, leading from it in all directions, would have been dot ed with villas and villages; that it would have been, like Paris, the point of the display and sale of the costlicat works of art; that skillful workmen would have filled its wide-spreading suburbs; and that every eligible eminence within an easy ride would have been crowned with the residences of men of competent fortune and cultivated tastes seeking nearness the libraries, the monuments, the society, the luxury, and the stirring intellect, of the political centre of a great nation. These southern counties of Maryland, thus stimulated to advancement, are among the oldest-rettled por-tions of the United States. They embrace An-napolis, which received its city charter in 1708, which was considered a suitable place for the sitting of Congress, under the Confederation, and which yet contains numerous architectural monuments of anter-revolutionary wealth and monuments of ante-revolutionary wealth and taste. It is a region full of historical interest, in its localities, its traditions, and its distin-

guished names. "The Eastern Shore is far removed from the great lines of travel. A picture of the baronial magnificency of one of its great proprietors, drawn by his escaped bondman, Frederick Douglass, is familiar to the reading public. With that exception, very little is popularly known of that isolated region, beyond its position on the map. Yet, undoubtedly, its scene-y is as attractive as its position; and, while arge portions of its soil were naturally fertile. be remain ler is easily reclaimable by the pro-

"A correspondent of the New York Inde

and says :
Any one who will take the trouble to no-Any one who will take the trouble to no-lice its location on the map, cannot fall to per-ceive that, in respect to its geographical posi-tion, it is unequalled by any other part of the Union. The ocean on one side, and the largest

cellence unequalled elsewhere, are at every man's door, or within the distance of a few

In addition to all other advantages, man A favored here by the smiles of a genial climate. He has to endure neither the austerities of a northern winter, nor the debilitating effects of a meridian summer.

or One is ready to suppose such a region to be thickly populated with thriving and wealthy navy yard up to six o'clock last evening.

inhabitants. On the contrary, these are just the lands for the poor farmers of New England to purchase. Maryland is no more than half

"The same writer quotes the following de-

beauty by its unrivalled water prospects. The rivers penetrate far up the country, winding gracefully from farm to farm, which seem to seek the embrace of the clear blue waters, in whose bosom they lie. The fresh streams, which are bordered by the large marshes in Sume seasons of the year present seems of ons of the year present scenes

some seasons of the year present activities beauty.

"Ou many of the rivers, there are large de posits of Indian shell-banks, capable of affording many millions of bushels of the purest lime. It has numerous deposits of very rich shell and green-sand mark. In some of these contains a large counties, the green-sand mark contains a large per centage of gypsum. In many large dis tricts of country, shell marks, containing from forty to seventy-six per cent. of air-alake lime, can be obtained with the greatest facility being sometimes within a few feet of the sur face, sometimes even cropping out upon it The shores of the bay, and its numerous creek and rivers, afford large quantities of sea-weeks most excellent and valuable manure. When a most excellent and valuation manure. Where magnesta or guano is required, the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and the proximity of Bal timore market, afford every facility for a cheap supply.

"Lippincott's Gazetteer (1855) says:

"The soil of the Eastern Shore, and some of the counties of the Western, is a mixture of sand and clay, which, though not of the most fertile character, is easily improved, and, by the aid of manure, which it possesses at hand in its extensive beds of marl, well repays cul-tivation. The soil receives improvement easily, is readily cultivated, and the farmers emigrating from the rougher soils of the North, flud their labors here much di-

"The southern counties of Maryland, on the Western Shore, on the great line of travel be-tween the North and South, and environing the national capital, should be familiarly known to large numbers of persons in all parts of the United States, but they hardly are so, with the exception of what falls under the eye of the passenger in the rail-cars between Wash-ington and Baltimore. The carriage roads out of Washington are not numerous, and such of them as are tolerable, are blocked by toll-gates Silver spring, the rural retreat of a distin guished man, six miles from the city, is only accessible, as a cloud of witnesses can attest by submitting twice to this sort of tax. Credi ble authorities affirm that Marlboro', the shire town of Prince George's county, the county incorporated in 1695, and itself the age of the hero of Ouen Appel Line the hero of Queen Anne's time, whose name in bears, is seeluded, not so much by the eighteen miles of distance which separate it from Wash ington, as by the twenty gates (not toll gates however) which span the way, and effectually check all prying curiosity. In truth, it is only with difficulty that one could acquire such personal knowledge of the surrounding coun-try, in any direction, as would contradict the impressions of its character, derived from the outh negroes and barbarous vehicles, by kets of Washington.

Col. BAKER .- The Star of last evening, after quoting all the orders known to have been given to Col. Baker, says that those were merely "supplemental" to certain "other or ders," which Col. Baker disobeyed. We can tell better about these "other orders" when we see them. The Star's statement, that Colonel Baker acted in violation of orders, was made without a particle of evidence. The Star has been summoned to produce those disobeyed or ders, but fails to respond. It will not answer to get behind somebody's report of something said by Col. Colburn, of Gen. McClellau's staff Col. Colburn has published nothing, as yet, or the subject, and reported conversations not answer in a case like this.

RUMORED TREACHERY IN THE NAVY IN REFER ENCE TO THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.—We learn that the Navy Department have the best rea sons for believing untrue the rumor that the private secretary of Captain Dupont has ab sconded with all the maps, charts, and the ealed orders of the naval expedition

Jour A. Washington's Estate. - An applica tion was made a few days ago, to Provost Judge Frieze, of Alexandria, to have the Governmen take possession of the estate of the late John A Washington, at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of securing the claims of Union men. John A. Washington left for the Confederate army, he placed the care of the estate in the hands of one Turner, Turner, however, soo caught the secession fever and went down to Occoquan Creek to join the Confederates there Nearly all the slaves were either taken away

or ran away.

The army captured all the horses and cows, and only one able-bodied man, a slave, named Gabriel Johnson, was left on the place, with a few superannuated contrabands. Gabriel was, however, true to his trust, and worked the farm as best he could, hiring help, selling grain, paying claims, and acting as general agent. There ing claims, and acting as general agent. There is now standing on the farm one hundred and tourieen acres of corn, of which Gabriel has sold one hundred acres at ten dollars per acre to be cut, measured, husked, and carried off at the expense of the pur haser. Judge Frieze complimented Gabriel for his faithfulness, and promised to see him taken care of.

DISSATISFACTION IN NEW YORK REGIMENTS We regret to learn that great dissatisfaction prevails in some of the New York regiment. now in the field, relative to some recent ap pointments. It seems that in a number of in stances Governor Morgan has disregarded the wishes and recommendations of the regiments who have desired the promotion of worthy non-commissioned officers, and has appointed persons who are either unfit for the positions. or who are entirely unknown to the regiments. and do not intend to do duty, except as officers upon some general's staff. Several instances have occurred in which colonels have recom mended orderly sergeants to the Governor for promotion to fill vacancies. The sergeants having been assigned to the positions by their one of them with wild fowl of flavor and example of them with wild fowl of flavor and example of them with wild fowl of flavor and example of them with wild fowl of flavor and example of them with wild fowl of flavor and example of them with wild fowl of flavor and example of them with wild fowl of flavor and example of them with wild fowl of flavor and example of them with wild flavor and example of them.

Petitions are now being prepared in severa regiments, requesting that vacancies in the grades of lieutenants and ensigns may be filled by promotion of non commissioned officers up a the recomm-ndation of the field officers.

NAVY YARD .- There were no arrivals at the

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

POSITION OF GEN. BOSECRANS. A letter dated Camp Gauley, October 17, to

the Cincinnati Commercial, says: The main part of General Rosecrans's command is now encamped near "Dogwood Gap.
Strong fortifications are being made, with

Strong fortifications are being made, with a view to holding the road against any force that may try to pass.

Ten of our men with a commissioned officer were detailed day before yesterday to escort Mrs. Col. Tompkins ("Secsh") in the direction of Lewisburg. She goes in search of ber husband, who is a colonel in Floyd's command. Our men returned last night, and report having gone as far as Little Sewall's Mountain, where they encamped with the rebel pickets. Their flag of truce was respected by the enemy.

POSITION OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

POSITION OF GEN. REYNOLDS. A letter to the Cincinnati Guzette, dated Camp Elkwater, October 15, says:

All is quiet here now. Immediately after our reconnoisance on the 5th, it was predicted

All is quiet here n.w. Immediately after our reconnoisance on the 5th, it was predicted by the knowing ones that we would be ordered to Kentucky; but the hope is dispelled.

The "reliable gentleman" has been in camp, and informs us that portable saw mills have been ordered up, for the purpose of manufacturing boards, with which to construct winter quarters here and at Cheat Mountain Pass. This report has given rise to a general derpondency throughout the camp, and has been productive of some hard swearing. We confidently predicted that our labors here would be rewarded by a brilliant campaign nearer home. We are told that a portion of the secession

We are told that a portion of the secession force is still in the vicinity of Kimball's camp, and that they are throwing np fortifications at Greenbrier, which looks much as though they contemplated remaining during the winter. However, all active operations are over for the season, and the boys will soon be busily engaged building buts, unless an unexpecte order to strike tents and march elsewher

SECOND LUCCIENANTS APPOINTED We stated, a few days ago, that the Secre ary of War had appointed from the regular service a large number of sergeants to second lieutenancies in the regular army. They ar as follows :

Sergeant J. H. McLaughlin, company E econd infantry, to Second infantry; Sergeau George Dickenson, of First Missouri volunteerto Fourth artillery; Corporal J. L. Thomas, of company G, Third artillery, to Third artillery; sergeant Henry Sachs, company K, Seconcavalry, to Third cavalry; Sergeant H. C. Cushing, of the Second Rhode Island battery to Fourth artillery; Sergeant W. O'Connell, company B, Fourth cavalry, to Fourth cavalry Sergeant Major F. Devote, of Third infantry, to Third infantry; Sergeant Major A. W. Krutin ger, Second infantry, to Second infantry; Cor poral J. Cusack, of company E, Second artil lery, to First infantry; Sergeant Major M. Mul lins, of Fifth Infantry, to Fifth Infantry First Sergeant Robert Hall, of Fifth Infantry to Fifth infantry; First Sergeant H. O. Rey nolds, of company I, Sixth infantry, to Ninth infantry; First Sergeant C. S. Robertson, of company H. Tenth infantry, to Tenth infantry Sergeant Major Thos. W. Burton, of Second cavalry, to Second cavalry; Sergeants J. Kean and Fosdick, of the mounted service, the former to the Sixth, and the latter to the Fifth cavalry; First Sergeant T. B. Dewees, of company B, Second cavelry, to Second cavalry First Sergeant H. Gordon, of Fourth cavalry to Fourth cavalry; First Sergeant A. Costs, of Fourth cavalry, to Sixth cavalry; First Sergeant F. Cook, of Eighth infantry, to Fifth in fantry; Sergeant R. Ellenwood, of Eighth infautry, to Second infantry; First Sergeant T. D. Parker, of Eighth infantry, to Second infar try; First Sergeant C. Speed, of Third infantry, to Fifth infantry; Sergeant W. West, of Third infantry, to Second infantry; Sergeant William Griffin, who served with the gallan

REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED AT BALL'S BLUFF. By order of Brigadier General Stone, Regi ectal Quartermaster Howe, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts volunteers, was detailed to bring to Washington, and deliver into the custody of General Porter, Provost Marshal, the following prisoners captured at Leesburg, on the 21st of

J. Owens Berry, formerly of Georgetown, D. C., first lieutenant in the Eighth Virginia regi ment; William Davis, of Tennessee, private in the Thirteenth Mississippi regiment; and Sam uel E. Vaden, of Richmond, private in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

They were sent by General Porter to the Old Capitol building, where they are confined.

AN EXAMINING BOARD, consisting of Brigadier General George Morrell, Colonel Timothy Sullivan of the New York Twenty-fourth, and Lieutenant Colonel Adrian R. Root of the New York Twenty-first, is now in session in Major General Porter's division, for the purpose of examining the qualifications of such officers as may be brought before it.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER, The following order was sent out with the ommanders of the forces accompanying the

great expedition : WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861. Sia: In conducting military operations within States declared by the proclamation of the President to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such States are con President to be in a state of insurrection cerned, by the principles of the letters ad-dressed to Major General Butler on the 30th of May and the 8th of August copies of which are herewith furnished to you. As special direc tions, adapted to special circumstances, canno be given, much must be telerred to your own discretion, as commanding general of the ex-pedition. You will, however, in general, avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether lugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the national Government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employees or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization. in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military ervice. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the less of the ser-vices of the persons so employed. It is be-lieved that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial rights of loyal masters and the benefits to the United States of the ser-vices of all disposed to support the Govern-ment, while it avoids all interference with the social system of local institutions of every State, beyond that which insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peace-ful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove.

(Occomunicated.)
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1861. DEAR SIR: Your leading article of this morning in reply to strictures in regard to the condition of our streets and avenues, induces me to make few remarks, with the view of showing that the expense of paving, &s., need not be so great as imagined.

It has been proved by the experience of the largest cities in the world, that a road-way of 40 feet will suffice for the greatest traffic. Of what use then is it to have our broadest ave nues almost from side to side? The great de fect of our finest avenue (Pennsylvania) is tha its beauty is injured by the imperfection of the laying out. It is 160 feet from house to house

and the division between carriage way and side-walks is so out of proportion as to be really ridiculous to an experienced eys.

The true rule by which to lay out this fine avenue is this: 80 feet of roadway from curbstone; and 40 feet for each sidewalk. This width of roadway will amply allow for a double railroad track, and the width of side walk for a double row of trees, of the right kind, trimmed as all trees ought to be trimmed on public walks and roads. The sid-walk on public walks and roads. The sid-walk should be bricked near the houses, as at pre-eat, with a gutter, and then rounded with a gentle slope to the outer curbstone, and on thi rounded portion the trees should be planted, and the surface gravelled. One half the gas lamps should remain near the brick walk, and the other near the curbstone. If the work is lone in a workmanlike manner, the regularity done in a workmanise manner, the regularity of the line of lamps, &c., will have a good eifect, both in the day and at night. This rule may be followed in other streets and avenues and would much improve the city.

I will remark, in addition, that we have no think and avenues and would make the street of the control of

oublic gardens which the public will regular y frequent; and the reason is that there is not one, excepting to some extent the Capitol gar len, which is laid out to attract. The Avenue is the sole promenade. An opportunity now occurs, however, to make a suitable garden for the "West End," in the grounds below the Presidential Mansion.

The public grounds we want, are the old-

fashioned, formal, straight walks, in combina-tion with serpeutine walks. It is a remarkable circumstance that the straight walk, even in private ga: dens, is always most frequeuted, and we know it is so in public gardens. We there fore require, as a goal of attraction, in addition and continuance of the Pennsylvania avenue side-walk, two wide, straight walks in the Pres idential grounds; one in a westerly direction, somewhat in the line of the old road, and an other in a southerly direction down Pitteen's street to the canal. These promenade avenue, should be about forty feet wide, and have a smaller avenue on each side of about ten feet, and bordered with trees, except that crossing the front of the Mansion. At the end of the promenade avenue, near the canal, should be a summer-house of an attractive kind, with some piece of statuary. Refreshments might be sold there suitable for ladies and children. The walk near Fifteenth street might be raised a few feet above the level of the road and prom nede on each side of it. While I have pen in hand I will make an-

while I have pen in hand I will make another suggestion, pro bono publico. When we go, in the winter searon, to pay our respects to our worthy President, the smallness of the Massion, its passages, doorways, and rooms, with the exception of the East Room, is such as to be a constant cause of complaint. It will become, in a few years, almost impossible for the public to get in at all. As it is, the suffering to ladies is great. Now, the Presidential Mansion is supply

large enough for ordinary purposes, but the great public demands, and has a right, to more space. To obtain this, there is an casy way, without encroaching on or altering the house, namely: by constructing a conservatory or many constructing a conservatory or of it, and in iron and glass it may be got up

reasonably.

The President might then take his stand, to The President might then take his stand, to receive guests, in the east room, opposite the broad passage from the main hall, and the public would then pass on into the winter garden and disperse over it. Laid out with taste, with lawns, boscage, parterres, fountains, arbors, & 2, nothing would be more agreeable. Allowing 200 feet from the house on the two sides, and 100 feet on garden front, there would be ample space for these arrangements and for two or pace for these arrangements, and for two or nore floors encircled by benches, where con-

erts and balls might be given. The house, as it at present stands, would remain more private, and more room would be afforded for entrances and exits, cloak rooms, &c. Your constant reader, L.

THE RHODE ISLAND BATTERY AT BALL'S BLUFF. As an illustration of the bravery of the Rhode Island boys in the late slaughter at Ball's Bluff, it is worthy of record, that of the fourteen gunners engaged, ten were among the killed and wounded, only four escaping un harmed, while every horse was slain by the enemy. As the details of this affair reach us. domitable herolem of the men who have been so highly complimented by Gen. McClellan.

Nor So .- We were authorized to say, that general orders, No. 91, for repairing of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, published in nearly all the papers, was never officially promulgated by the Department.

SECRETARY WELLES AND CAPT. DAHLGREN, yesterday afternoon, made a visit to Fort Dahlgren, near Alexandria, where they were received with the usual honors.

THE WOUNDED -A number of the wounded at the late battle are now in the Union Hotel Hospital, at Georgetown.

GENERAL FLOYO'S ARMY. - We learn, from gentle man who left Gratton on Friday even-ing, that just before he started a party of six-teen prisoners, part of General Fioyd's army, arrived at that place under guard. Of the six-ten, nine were entirely barefooted, with their

feet and legs cut and bleeding, and all of them in rags -- Bult. American. Tom Sayers, ex-champion of England, is go ing to Paris, to astonish the Frenchmen w series of sparring exhibitions. London papers express the opinion that Heenan will 1 10 England, next year, to fight King

Blondin's performances, in England, have given rise to a new style of public lectures. The subject is, "The Art of Balancing," and the first lecturer is a Mr. Pepper, who made a

the first lecturer is a Mr. Pepper, who made a spicy discourse.

[Communicated]

Things Wanted to be Known.

Ms. Editor: Will you please tell me why it takes four Government horses to haul two bales of hay, while a countryman, with two horses, easily draws ten?

The attention of our former patrons, and the public of hay, while a countryman, with two horses, easily draws ten?

1001-501

Miles THOMPSON will open our new day, the Bist lost.

The attention of our former patrons, and the public of hay, while a countryman, with two horses, easily draws ten?

11001-51

12 doors above Penna. avenue. Also, why the window sashes of the Post Of-fice Department are not all painted mahogany color instead of having half of them a dingy white?

Also, (pardonnes moi for so many questions,)

mavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceui relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove.

Respectfully, Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding exbedition to the Southern coast.

A parameter and for so many questions, why the statuary and cornices at the Capitol are suffered to get black and yellow with dust whils the "old pub" funcs" up there wear the weats out of their what d'ye-call-emis reading newspapers, such as the Baltimore Sun?

Like Rose Dartle, "I want you to know, you know," si'l cous plait.

A DEPARTMENT CLERK.

A FUGITIVE FROM BERKELEY Co., VA .- A

young gentleman, who has felt the oppression of Virginia secession, has sent us the following I am one of those who have been oppress and victimized by the minions of the Virginia slave power. Formerly from Maryland, though latterly transplanted to the "sacred soil," and smid the loyal people of Berkeley county, Va., I could not prove traiterous to the blood inherited from revolutionary fathers, and thrice purified by the rigors of Valley Forge. Not thinking as Jefferson Davis thought, I took every opportunity to further the Union cause in old Berkeley, and, thank God, have received from the lips of secessionists, as well as Unionists, the avowal that I was, in a great degree, instrumental in causing Berkeley to cast such an overwhelming vote against that accursed ordinance of secession. This, coustidered by myself as an unfading laurel, was thought, by Southern chivalry, to be an unardoughly crim, in consequence of which I thought, by Southern chivalry, to be an un-pardonable crime, in consequence of which I was daily and hourly hunted, and well nigh received a passport to the flithy dangeons of the Richmond prison. Compelled to leave Martinsburg, I, for a time, sought refuge amount staunch and Union loving-citizens in the coun-ty, louth to leave Virginia's soil, and daily expecting to hear of General Lamma's brigade having taken possession of our county-seat. Here, in my retreat, I was pursued by the "Ghosts of Dixie," and was regaled contin-ually with the music of the rattling of hempen halters, and the threats of the more ignorant portion of our population. One morning last portion of our population. One morning last month, I was honored by having a special guard of "Dixie's soldiers" sent to my resi-dence for the purpose of taking my body into custody, to be conveyed, and brutal jests, to the jail at Winchester, there to be incarcerated until it saited the convenience of my enemies to bear my defence of "having been a Union man." Luckily I was not home at the time. and the guard failing to extort from the ladie of the bouse (the gentlemen being absent) any information of my whereabouts, they retired Acting upon this hint, two young ladies, whose loyalty and patriotism rose superior to all dan ger, sounded the note of alarm, and personally visited a number of Union men, to warn ther

visited a number of Union men, to warn them of their danger, in consequence of which, many effected their escape. Let me here remark, that these young ladies deserve all the honor that could possibly be heaped upon them, and their names may yet find a place among the heroines of this war.

By and through information given by there ladies, a band of us were enabled to escape to a land of freedom. One entire night our tired limbs toiled o'er mountain roads, and our wearled bodies soon bore testimony to the fact. wearled bodies soon bore testimony to the fac wearing node-soon not testimony to the fact that there was an earnestness in our journey. The solitude was indeed felt by all, and to deep stillness of those dark and gloomy moun tains hung o'er the heart like the pall of death Not knowing but that the picket guard.

Not knowing but that the picket guards lined the roads, we pursued our journey noise-lessly and stealchily, until we reached proud and noble Maryland. Midnight is a solema and hoose anytains, stranger is a foreign hour for flying refugees, and we fult the awful solemnity in all its force. We dreamed, in silence, over our lost liberties, and yet, through sitence, over some gilmmerings of the returning wings of our angels of freedom. Berkeley county stands first in the line of honor for by alty,—she feels and proves it yet,—though how tardily comes the force to her rescue. Her citizens pray for the things they've lost, and will hall a conquering legion with eestatic jay if it ever comes. Lisping tongues are taught by loyal mothers, to frame our nation's by words, and the silvery voices of guileless are words, and the salvery voices of guiteless and patriotic maldens s'ill counsel our young war-riors to noble achievements in the Union cause. Come, then, under the command of an chivalrous and noble citizen a d brother, Col-onel Ward H. Lamon, and we will give you such a welcome as Scipto received from grate-ful Rome, when he brought the spoils of Car-thage to the capital bage to the capital.

The Federal Government has authorized the construction of a line of telegraph along the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Miami to the boundary line of Indiana, the work to be ommenced immediately.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. PUTNAM. Bosion, October 28.—The funeral of Lieut, William L. Putnam, of the Massachusetts Twentieth regiment, killed at Bail's Bluff, took place to-day, in Rev. Dr. Barton's church, in Cambridge street. There was a very large attendance, including Governor Andrew and staff, and detachments of the military. Lieut, Putnam was born in 1840, received a liberal education in Europe. cation in Europe, and was esteemed am most promising young men of the State. fell at the head of his company, while assisti to support a wounded soldier.

AT PROGRESS OF SLAVERY

AN THE UNITED STATES AN THE UNITED STATES
BY GEORGE M. WESTON.
Copies of this work are for sale at the publication ffice of the National Republican, corner of Seventh and D structs.

Bound edition, \$1 per copy. Pamphlet edition, 25 ents per copy.

ArAttention Company B. National Guard Battall in :- You are notified to attend it inseting of the company, for business of importance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5:th, at & o'clock, on the southwest corner of F and Tentl By order of the

LIEUT. COMMANDING

oct 30-1t*

So Adjourned Meeting of Government Chaptains.—In consequence of the pressing emergence of the service, the adjourned meeting of chaptains, that was to have been held on Saturday, the 2d proximo, will take place, by special appointment, on Wedneslay, the soth instant.

The absence of Bishop McIlvaine will be supplied by the selection, for his place on the Committee, of

Rev. Chaplain Gallagher.

A full report, on the points considered by the Con cention, will be submittled. A general attendance

of all the chaptains of the army and havy is earn meeting will be held, pursuant to adjourn

meat, in Trinity Church, Third street, Washington at it o'clock A. M.

CHARLES W. DENISON,

MPORTANT TO SUTLERS. AND ALL WHO DEAL IN FANCY STATIONERY And Fancy Articles Generally!

M. D. RUSSELL Has just received a new and complete ascortment of Union Fing Paper and Envelopes, togoth r with no extensive for of Sutters Supplies, housing every thing in the Stationery Line. Each bargains in Pocket Inkanada, Portfolios, and Menorandom Book, at RUSSELL'S.

Books, at RUSSELL'S, b25 Seventh et., under Avenue Fouse, oct 59-3t 2 doors above Penna. avenue

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the

This is to Give Notice, That the subscriber hash obtained from the Orphan's court of Washington County, in the District of Countbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nelson C. Driver, law of Washington country, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are barely warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of October bext, they may otherwise, by law, be excuded from all banefl of the said state.

Given under my hand this 2th day of October, MARGARET A. DRIVER, oct 30

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

EXTRAVAGANT OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL RE PORTS OF THE PIGHT.

Richmond papers of the 23d and 24th instant re glowing with accounts of the battle near cesburg on Monday last.

The Examiner contains an official dispatch from Gen. J. E. Johnston, dated, "Headquar-lers, Centreville, October 22, 1881," and addressed "to Gen. Cooper, Richmond," stating

"Col. Evans reports that he was engage most of the day yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy, near the Potomac. They had crossed under cover of artillery fire. He drove them back with a heavy loss in killed, two hundred prisoner and six field pieces. He had four regimenand five guns."

heavy loss in killed, two hundred prisoner and six field pieces. He had four regimen, and five guns."

The Ezaminer announces the death of Gen. Baker, and the capture of Col. Cogswell and ten other efficers, not naming them. It further states that Col Evans's command were from Mississippi and Virginia, the three Mississippi regiments being commanded by Colone's Featherstone, Bart, and Barksdele.

Another dispatch, reported by the Examiner to have been received at the War Department at Richmond, as late as ten o'clock on Tuesday light, states the loss of the Federals to have been, in killed and wounded, about one thousand, with six hundred prisoners taken, and twelve hundred stand of arms.

Still another dispatch to the Examiner, dated Manassas, October 22, said to have been written by Adjutant General Jordan, states that Gen. Evans, with twenty-five bundred Confiderates, engaged Gen. Stone with ten thousan I Federals at Leesburg, on Monday; that the battle histed all day, and the Confederates were victorietzed and wounded, five hundred and twenty taken prisoners, and three hundred federals were drowned while trying to recross the Potemae, It is stated in the same dispatch that the Confederates had three hundred killed and wounded.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 23d instant,

d. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 23d instant, contains all the ab ve, and the following in ad-

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters anny of Potomac,
Centrevelle, Oct. 22, 10-39 P. M.

In addition, concerning the victory of Gengevans, I have to report the capture of nearly six hundred prisoners and twelve hundred stand of arms. Their killed and wounded agree prisoners amount to between one thousand sing twelve hundred. The roll was total. The fight was an infantry engagement excusively. The forces engaged were the Eighth Virginia and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, the Thirteenth Mississippi being held by reserve. No artillery was fired by us.

Assistant Adjulant General.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Richmond Dis-OFFICIAL.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Richmond Dipaich from Macassas, dated the afternoon of the 22d, says: "The fight near Leesburg was more serious

"The fight near Leesburg was more serious than first reported. Five hundred and twenty Federals were brought to Sudicy Charlet this evening. Between four and five hundred of the enemy were killed, and three hundred drowned in the Potomac. The prisoners will be hear te-morrow morning. Our loss is also hear te-morrow morning. Our loss is also hear say 300 killed and wounded."

The Richmond Whig of the 2th instant glora flos Colonel Evans, "who, on the day of battle, was made a general." for having "achieved a victory with twenty-five hundred men againston thousand Federals."

This is the style of lying the rebels adopt to inspire their people. The article occludes in follows:

"We are yet without the manes of any of the brave men who have fallen on our side."

"We are yet without the manes of any of the brave men who have fallen on our side." The gentieman was brought the Richmonn papers referred to above states that there were reports in Richmond on Wednesday, when he left, that several efficers of distinction had faller in the battle of last Monday, and that the total loss was much greater than the Richmond pa-pers announce.

(From the Richmant - nquirer, Oct. 194

GONE SOUTH.

Several heavy rifled cannon left this city yes terday, for a certain point in Dixic, where it's not impossible they may, gooner or later "prate their whereabouts."

NO MORE PASSPORTS TO MANASSAS.

We learn, from high official source, that al, civilians are now rigidly recluded from our lines, at Manassas. ARREST OF COLONEL ABLER

ARREST OF COLONEL ABLES.

In compliance with redore issued by the War
Department, Colonel Adier, a Poish efficer, recountly attached to the Wise Legion, in Westerr
Virginia, as an engineer, with the commission Department, Colonel A dier, a Polish officer, resently attached to the Wise Legion, by Westerr Virginia, as an engineer, with the commission of colonel, was arreated, on Wedneschy, by the Government detectives, and conveyed to the Columbian Hotel, where, in consequence of howesk condition, caused by a soit-inflicted wound, he was permitted to remain upon purelimital yesterday forenoon, when he was taken to the prison hospital as a prisoner. The charges preferred against him are understood to the that of a siy, and of holding communication with the enemy. Colonel Alder came here highly recommended as an officer of addity who and served with distinction in the Hangagian war, and in the Itahan struggle under Garfbald, and upon these representations obtained a commission in our army. His unaccountable conduct, in Western Virginia, exciting the suspicion of Governor Wise, he was, at the command of the latter, arrested as a soy. Upon hearing of his arrest, he attempted to commission in flucting a serious gash upon his threat, from the effects of which he is now sufforting.

CONFISCATION OF NOUTHERN PROPERTY. The Enquirer gives a list of the shares of steek in the Richmond and Petersburg railroad sequestered under the confaction act of Congress. The total number is 717. That paper adds: All of the shareholders enumerated are Philadelphians, with the exception of Mrs. Eithes, who resides in the interior of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Van Courdandt, who is a resident of New York. The entire number of shares constituting the capital stock of the company is 9,863—less than one twentieth of which, it will be seen, was in the hands of foreigners. The market value of the sequestered shares, at determined by the hast quitations, would be about \$42,579—or \$57 per share.

CONFEDERATE INSTACE STARES.

The first of the new Confederate States pesta stamps were issued yesterday, and were engored brought up. The new complex green, with all thought oval border, surmounted with the inscription, "Confederate States of America.' Outside of the circle, and at the head of the stamp, is the word "postage," and the lower edge its denomination, "dve cents."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER. Large quantities of lumber and a great number of sastes have been conveyed during the present week over the Central read to Manasas, for the purpose, probably, of winter quarters for our weeps in that immediate yieldity Several of the bales of blankets brought by the Bermuda, from England, were also despatche to the same destination yesterday.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. Great Export Movement.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Great Export Movement.

The shipments of themestic proclines from the port of New York, for the week cading October 21, have been larger than for any previous week in the lastory of the trade, the total being marry four milition declars! Included in the last are 98,907 harrels of wheat four, 928,864 bushels of wheat, 85,085 bushels rye, 367,516 bushels of wheat, 85,085 bushels rye, 367,516 bushels findian cour, 1,600 boxes cambes, 2,40 tone coul, 200 bales of may, 174 bules of hops s17 burnels resen, 10,826 gades whale oil, 14,28, gades, separent oil, 2,420 boles, pork, 426 boles, botter, 1,571,020 libs, cut meats, 1,716,617 fbs butter, 1,571,020 libs, manufactured tobacco, and 5,111 libs, whalebone.

This is the tenth time since New York was settled that the value of the wask's exports or produce exceeded three mills of dellars. The exact total is \$3,813,730. The largest previous total was for the week ending October 12, 1500 when the shipments reached \$3.04,751. In contother case the exports exceeded three and a buff millions, but the week now under review bears the palm over any similar process the caparis of the library of particles and youngless the palm over any similar process.

CINEAT RUBLE OF MITTL'S, Ac. 400 CI Seventh street, to see his new stock of Ful Coething, Frunks, Hats, and Cups. out S—im